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PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

MORE OF X. Y. AND Z.

LETTER

From BELLAMY, alias Y., to the Paris
Editor of the *Ami des Loix*.

THE report of the American commissioners has been circulated throughout all Europe with great profusion. It furnishes fresh nourishment to keep alive the hatred the enemies of France feel against the French government, by endeavoring to prove that corruption has the most powerful influence in the Directory and over their ministers; it may at least fairly be supposed that the report alluded to originated in this perfidious intention; but without attempting to defend those who stand in need of no defence, I shall content myself with repelling the injury done to me in that report, by describing me in the character of an intriguer.

Citizen Talleyrand, without whose orders I have done nothing, said nothing, written nothing, might very well mistake me for another, from the character given to me in the report of the commissioners. I myself would have been led into an error by it, if your Journal had not lately named me as the person represented by the letter Y. I expect from your impartiality, that as you have been the echo of calumnies, you will also give room to the following simple truths, substantiated by facts, which I submit to the consideration of the public.

Commercial concerns, in which it is well known I was engaged, made my preference necessary at Paris, where I had frequent opportunities of seeing citizen Talleyrand, with whom I was formerly pretty intimately acquainted; one of my friends, a citizen of the United States, who had been informed of that circumstance, came to entreat me to communicate to that minister certain means of bringing about a reconciliation between France and America—I consented, and the minister thought the proposition was not unworthy of his attention. He accordingly made me immediately acquainted with the charges of the French republic against the Americans, especially with those that were taken from the speech of the late president Adams, of which he sent me a French translation, together with notes written in his own hand, respecting explanations and reparations, that he required. He next proposed to me that I should see the commissioners.

A wish to oblige him was not the only motive that determined my resolution. The commercial advantages which I should derive from a treaty of peace, towards which I should have contributed, made me, I confess, somewhat regardless of the resolution I had taken not to intermeddle in political affairs.

I waited on the commissioners, and the friend who entreated me to speak to citizen Talleyrand, was at once my introducer and my interpreter; for, to my great surprise, they declared that they did not understand French, and I was equally unacquainted with the English. In this first conference I shewed them the above mentioned note of the minister, respecting the president's speech. My interpreter wrote down in French, from what I dictated to him, five articles which I conceived might constitute the basis of a treaty of alliance: not a word did it contain relative to any specific sum of money: Read these propositions transcribed literally from the report of the American commissioners.

Not in that all read over the whole of that conference, and also the three other conferences, which I held under the description of Y., with the whole of the commissioners together. How-

ever misshapen and contradictory the narrative of these conversations may appear under their pen, you will perceive that they have never dared to accuse me of having made a demand of twelve hundred thousand livres; that they do not quote a single word of mine that has any respect to such a circumstance; they merely pretend, that in one circumstance I answered in the affirmative to a question which they mention having put to me on this subject.

What! shall an accusation of so infamous a nature rest on no better foundation than a gesture, a nod, or a monosyllable, which is not even so much as mentioned? And shall they be received as answer to a question put in a foreign language which I do not understand? The bare statement of such an accusation is sufficient to refute it.

With the knowledge of the minister I had a second conference with them, in which I proposed of my own accord, and as the means of proving their attachment to France, to buy up some Batavian Rescriptions *à par*.—See my proposition as it is reported by the commissioners: you cannot discover a word in it respecting a pretended *douleur* for the officers.

The commissioners were desirous to transmit me a written answer—I read it over again, citizen, in their own correspondence, and say whether it contains a single word concerning the pretended twelve hundred thousand livres.

Permit me here to correct and amend over a very serious mistake: in speaking of that answer of the commissioners, you say, "When an attempt is made to communicate to Y. the negative answer to his proposition of twelve hundred thousand livres, he shrinks from undertaking it; he is compelled to confess, from a kind of shame, that the proposition comes neither from the directory, nor even from the minister, but that it comes merely from himself."

What levity what injustice does not this paragraph betray, in which you so inconsiderately dispose of the reputation of an honest man!

Peruse once more that answer, or get it explained to you, and you shall not discover in it one single word respecting that pretended proposition, of a sum to be paid for attaining the ends of corruption. Read over the whole conference, and you will perceive that, from the very outset, I held out the idea of a purchase of Batavian Rescriptions as my private individual opinion; and then perhaps you will repent of the injury you have done me.

Finally, a third conference took place on the 25th day of October: I delivered into the hands of the American commissioners a paper containing seven articles, among which is to be found the proposed purchase of Batavian Rescriptions, but not one word here neither of the twelve hundred thousand livres!

Observe, citizen, that in each conference I invariably started by declaring "a circumstance not denied by the commissioners themselves, that I did not pretend to any public character; that I did not intend any connection whatever with the directory, that I was not known to any of its members, and that I took a part in these conferences merely out of complaisance for citizen Talleyrand, who was studious to devise every possible means of securing an honorable peace between the two nations."

Have, therefore, the candor to confess, that a man unacquainted with the directory, without possessing any weight with any of its members, and who cannot fairly be regarded as attempting to impose upon the world, is

not a person of sufficient consideration to be bought at the price of twelve hundred thousand livres.

Shall it be said, that, availing myself of my acquaintance with the minister, I endeavored to make good some claim to that sum? The narrative of the commissioners is an additional argument to prove the absurdity of that imputation. You may there read, that convinced of the inability of intermediate conferences, I waited upon Mr. Gerry to entreat him to ask for a personal interview with citizen Talleyrand, the minister; that I myself conducted him to the house of the minister, praying him to acquaint the minister, without any exception, with the whole of the propositions or demands that had been made to him. And here, indeed, is it that I have to appeal to Mr. Gerry himself, beseeching him to do that homage to truth; to have the goodness to say, whether he was silent on any proposition; whether he was conscious of the least possible omission; and whether I did not express myself in terms of thanks for this very punctilious exactness; and what was the answer of citizen Talleyrand?

Namely, *That the instructions given by me, Bellamy, to Mr. Gerry, were exact, and that he could always rely upon them.* (d)

What then, might I here ask with some degree of astonishment?—What then are the political views of Mr. Gerry? When, notwithstanding the preceding facts, he so tardily accuses me, in his letter of the 31st of May, of not having, as far as he knew, produced any confidential powers, any document, of any nature whatsoever, and consequently of being a person who came forward in a very questionable unauthorized shape.

But I myself am here guilty of injustice towards the American commissioners. It is not he, but you, citizen, who brand me with the odious suspicion of being a *hiring negotiator*, while your own Journal contains a proof that Mr. Gerry exonerates me from any such imputation.

"Mr. Gerry, you say, has positively declared, in one of his letters, that no citizen authorized by the minister, has said a syllable to him that carried with it the most remote intimation of the proposition of disbursing money for the purposes of corruption;" say, therefore, citizen, that I am the person, or that Mr. Gerry points out a person, who during the whole course of this negotiation, has been more accredited than I was by the minister to treat with Mr. Gerry—all the instructions of Mr. Bellamy are exact, and you may always confide in them. Connect this former authorization of the minister with what Mr. Gerry has declared positively, and again you must vent a repentant sigh for the injury you have done me.

How also does it come to pass, citizen, that you mention in terms of praise the exertions made by the minister of the foreign department to extricate the commissioners from their embarrassed situation, and that in the same number of your Journal you criminate me for having co-operated with his desires?

As a condition previous to acknowledging the commissioners, I called upon them you say, for certain explanations of some passages evidently insulting to the French republic, which were distinguishable in the speech of the president of the United States. But soon he was desirous to spare them the embarrassment "of these dissavals, and gave them to understand, that an offer made by them to purchase a certain quantity of Dutch rescriptions would be regarded as a friendly act on their part. Finally, he complained of

not seeing them, and seemed anxious to hold conferences with Mr. Gerry."

Here, then, is a precise analysis of all that I have said, written, or done in the three conferences which I held with the commissioners. Be, therefore, consistent with yourself, citizen: either retract the well merited praises which you bestow on the pacific intentions of the minister, and on the steps which he ordered to be taken, or confess that this man, who was the faithful organ of his intentions, and who followed, with the most scrupulous exactness, the instructions he had received, by no means deserves the cruel reproach with which you load him.

And here I would conclude my answer, had I not to notice and reprove the levity or the inconsistency with which the commissioners, in their report, turn against me the overtures which were charged by citizen Beaumarchais to make them in his name. I had seen him at Hamburgh, and I had kept up a commercial intercourse with him. Having been informed by the commissioners themselves of my intercourse with them, he wrote to me, and his letter is in my possession, praying me to propose to Mr. Marshall, who had been his counsel in Virginia in a law suit for nearly 150,000 sterling, gained in the first instance by his abilities, to buy up his claims at 50,000 sterling livres.

I made that proposition in person to Mr. Marshall: he communicated it to Mr. Gerry, who was present, and then myself conversed upon it with the latter; both of them, who had been studying French for two months, thought they understood it sufficiently not to require the assistance of an interpreter; unfortunately for me it proved otherwise, since neither of them understood in the same manner the propositions which I had made to them, as clearly appears from the note of Mr. Marshall of the 15th December. "General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry met together at my house, Mr. Gerry gave us a detailed account of the conversation, of which mention is made in our public letter. The proposition relative to the reclamation of M. Beaumarchais is altogether different from what I had conceived of it, in consequence of what M. Y. had told me."

L'Ami des Loix, which has constantly kept up the unconciliating character of the commissioners—their different views—their prejudices against France—the dislike of two of them to peace, instead of endeavouring to degrade my character, might have done me justice by observing this paragraph, which evidently charges the commissioners with a mistake, or with the political falsification of the facts.

Eight or ten days after the audience I procured for Mr. Gerry, with citizen Talleyrand. I went to dine with the commissioners in company with this minister.—The following decade I again dined with Mr. Gerry at the minister's house, fifteen days have elapsed without any reciprocal communication.—Mr. Gerry prayed me to call upon him at his house but I refused it, as contrary to the inclination of citizen Talleyrand.

A few days after he thought proper that I should return to Mr. Gerry's.—Mr. Gerry then intreated me to give him a written copy of what I conceived to be the last intention of the minister. I did so in four articles, without the least mention of the pretended sum for purposes of corruption. Mr. Gerry is in possession of that note in my hand writing.

A few days after Mr. Gerry called upon me. He expressed a desire to have a new private interview with citizen Talleyrand; this favor I re-

gained and obtained, and I intimated it in writing to Mr. Gerry, who wrote me a letter of thanks on the occasion. That letter is in my hands. Mr. Gerry paid me another visit, praying me to solicit a new interview, which was granted, and I have his answer expressive of his thanks.

Thus, from the day on which I first conducted Mr. Gerry to citizen Talleyrand's house, I had been with him five times, I gave a note from his hands.—We have written several letters to each other, and I call upon him to publish mine.

Again, let me repeat it, the man who would have dreaded the communication of an improper demand, would have been the person to propose interviews with the minister? Would he have anxiously stepped forward to solicit them at the intimation of others, or rather, would he not have exerted himself to prevent their possibility?

On the 7th of February I quitted Paris.—Two months after, I returned thither.—Immediately on my arrival, I was again intreated to commune with the minister on the embarrassing situation of the commissioners.

This I declined, being furnished with proofs that excepting Mr. Gerry, they entertained no sincere intention of a conciliation between the two governments, here concluded my intercourse with them, though I continued six weeks, during which time I visited citizen Talleyrand at least three times a week.

I have proved that I never made any demand of a specific sum of money from the American court, and that the very conversation, and that the recital of my conferences with them in their own printed correspondence, did not lay that accusation to my charge.

In the London Evening Mail, from which we have extracted this letter of Mr. Bellamy, a short paragraph which ought to be inserted here is so defaced by friction of carriage as to be entirely unintelligible. We are sorry for the accident, because we have no other copy to supply the omission.

I deserved to have met with friends, and I am certain that the confidence they would repose in me would repel the injury thus done to my character. I felt called upon to justify, in the eyes of the unprejudiced and indifferent, the kindness they bestow upon me, and if I have succeeded in repelling the rising sentiments of indignation, if I have submitted to the humiliating task of pleading against calumny, it is in order to fulfill this sacred duty, it is in order to expiate, in some measure, by this painful effort, for the too easy confidence with which I imprudently flattered myself that I was promoting the advantage of commerce and the cause of humanity.

Hamburg, June 25, 1798.

* There is demanded a formal disavowal in writing, declaring that the speech of the citizen President Barras did not contain any thing offensive to the government of the United States, nor any thing which delivered the epithets contained in the whole paragraph—Secondly, reparation is demanded for the article, by which it shall be declared, that the decree of the directory there mentioned did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of 1793, and had none of those fatal consequences which the paragraph reproaches to it.—Thirdly, it is demanded, that there should be an acknowledgment in writing of the depredations exercised on our trade by the English and French privateers.—Fourthly, the government of France, faithful to the profession of public faith, which it has made not to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign governments with which it is at peace, would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty, if it was intended by the president.—It demands, in consequence, a formal declaration that it is not the government of France nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to designate. In consideration of these reparations, the French Republic is disposed to renew with the United States of America, a treaty which shall place them reciprocally in the same state that they were in 1793. By this new treaty, France shall be placed with respect to the United States; exactly on the same footing as they stand with England in virtue of the last treaty which has been concluded between them. A secret article of this new treaty would be a loan to be made by the United States to the French Republic; and once agreed upon the amount of the loan, it would be endeavored to confer the convenience of the United States with respect to the built method of preventing its publicity.

† Mr. Y. said further, that if we desired him to point out the manner which he believed would be satisfactory, he would do so. We requested him to proceed; and he said, there were 22 millions of florins of Dutch recriptions, worth ten millions in the pound, which might be assigned to an attorney billings in the pound; and he proceeded to state to us the certainty that after a peace, the Dutch government would repay us the money; so that we should ultimately lose nothing, and the only operation of the measure would be an advance from us to France, of thirty-two millions, on the credit of the government of Holland.

‡ We committed immediately to writing the answer we proposed, in the following words:—“Our powers respecting a treaty are ample; but the proposition of loan in the form of Dutch recriptions, or in any other form, is not within the limits of our instructions. Upon this point therefore the government must be consulted; and of the American ministers will, for the purpose forthwith embark for America, provided the Directory will suspend all further captures on American vessels, and will suspend proceedings, on those already captured, as well where the difficulties have not been rendered; and that where sales have been made, but the money not yet received by the captors it shall not be paid until the preliminary questions, proposed to the ministers of the United States, be discussed and decided.”

§ 1. That the envoys should remain in France six months on the same etiquette as the Portuguese minister. 2. That a Commission of Five should decide on the reclamations of the Americans relative to prizes. 3. That the American government shall pay the indemnifications to the American creditors of the French Republic in the full instalment. 4. The French to repay in future. 4. One of the envoys shall return to America to demand powers to purchase for cash, 32 millions of Dutch recriptions. 5. In the interval the definitive treaty proceeds, and be ready for signature on the return of the envoy. The question of the sale of Enghien to remain suspended until his return. 6. Hostilities to be suspended for six months during the going and the return of the envoy.

|| Report of the Commissioners.

ITALY, June 1.

The Milan Gazette contains a report, that a new infarction has broken out at Rome, after the departure of the French troops.

At Genoa an infurrection of the populace is greatly apprehended. The malcontents shout publicly, “Live St. Mary—Death to the Patriots.”—Several persons have been arrested at Genoa.

Tranquillity is again restored in the vicinity of Perugia. The palace of the knights of Malta at Rome, has been seized, and their effects sold for the benefit of the French Republic.

LONDON, July 17.

It is certain that very serious alarms are at present entertained at Whitehall and Leadenhall street, for the safety of our Asiatic possessions. It is difficult to learn particulars; but we understand Lord Hobart's accounts give great uneasiness to government. Tippoo is preparing for hostilities, in consequence of having received assurances of assistance from France. All India apprehended a war more serious, if undertaken in the formidable manner threatened, than any which which that country has ever been visited. Our hopes more than ever rest upon admiral Nelson. In a few hours he may prevent a war the most costly and alarming in which this country can be engaged. It appears to be almost impossible that Buonaparte can convey his army to India, but nothing is now more certain than that he intends to attempt it.

According to advices received by the Heroine frigate from India, it is reported, that the slaves in the Mauritius had got possession of the island, and had sent to the English Squadron cruising off, to come and make the government for his Britannic majesty, which was declined for want of sufficient force.

After having irritated Cesar in Europe, it is said that Buonaparte emulates the fame of Alexander in India. Count Vergennes, after the disastrous American war, said, “We have just cut off one arm from the English; we will now cut off the other”—the East-Indies.

The king of Naples has required every convent in his dominions to supply the state with a man to be maintained at the expense of the convent—one man for every five nuns. The poor nuns think it very hard that they should be compelled to keep men for the public service.

The troops embarked at Toulon were said to amount to 20,000. Those embarked at Genoa to 8000, and those which fell from Civita Vecchia, on the 28th May, to 12,000 men, so that the whole of Buonaparte's force is about 40,000 men. Of these he cannot leave less than five or six thousand men in garrison at Malta, which will not be more than sufficient to defend such extensive fortifications, and to contain a population of 150,000 inhabitants.

The second fleet so expeditiously fitting out at Toulon, is professedly for the purpose of bringing the English fleet in the Mediterranean, between two fires, or at least to relieve Cadiz. The lady of general Buonaparte, it is said, will certainly embark on board the second expedition. Four Spanish frigates remained at Toulon.

The Amis des Loix says, “that he

can at present only intimate to his readers, that a small expedition had put to sea with a favorable N. E. wind, under the command of a young man never before heard of, but who would shortly make himself better known—the object, he adds, will be known in a few days; but that in the mean time he must keep the secret.” The mention of the North East sufficiently shows that this small expedition is intended for Ireland.

July 16.

Troops for the invasion of England are again assembled on the French coast. Jersey and Guernsey are to be taken before England.

Quantities of arms have been recently sent from England to Portugal.

July 18.

Government have not made known any official communication on the affairs of Ireland, since the 7th ult. A lapse of time which has increased the public anxiety respecting the situation of that kingdom; but it is deemed politically expedient at the present crisis to withhold the accounts of any success against the insurgents, as tending to inflame the minds of deluded people, while measures are in consideration to bring those who have swerved from their allegiance to a sense of their duty, by holding out to them the promise of pardon and forgiveness, and the means of a lasting amity between both kingdoms.

RASTATT, June 17.

It is said that the court of Vienna will not content to make any satisfaction for the insult offered to Bernadotte, as had been required at Seltz. Should war, unhappily, and contrary to expectation, re-commence, Prussia will support the neutrality of the German Empire.

BOSTON, September 12.

The packet letters from England all accord in the idea, that the French directory deprecate an open war with the United States; that they have heard of the spirit and unanimity which pervades the continent; that they have received an agent (Dr. Logan) from the Jeffersonian party, advising temporizing measures; and that the probability was, that they would send an envoy or envoys to try their skill in America.

September 15.

The American consul at the Havana, has purchased of the Spanish government, on account of the United States, an eighteen gun ship, with brass artillery. She is to be commanded by Captain Preble, and manned from the American shipping there.

Captain Johnson, from Gibraltar, left there the 26th July. At that time no accounts of any action between Nelson and Buonaparte, were received, nor where the fleets were.—The French frigate captured was conjectured to be worth 200,000. She was manned with prime sailors and sent to England.

September 17.

At this date accounts were received that Admiral Nelson had seen the fleet of Buonaparte, but did not engage them, and was returning down the Mediterranean. The French frigate captured was conjectured to be worth 200,000, 600 lives.

FEDERAL REGISTER.

Meliss, Grove, Hill, Stone, Allison, and Spraight, are elected representatives, for North Carolina—the 1st and 4th are federalists.

Mathew Lyons is re-elected in Vermont—by a large majority.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Sept. 12.

A letter has been received by a respectable gentleman in this neighborhood, of a late date, from Ireland, giving an account that on the 10th of July last, the parliament house in Dublin, was set on fire, and totally consumed.—174 after the battle of Antrim, the Irish Republicans rallied in great force, attacked and carried the town and castle of Carrickfergus, wherein were found a vast quantity of arms and ammunition—and that the green flag was flying on that fortress. The probable conjecture at that time was, that the whole province of Ulster would be in their possession.

The same advice state, that notwithstanding all that had been said and done, Mr. Gerry, our ambassador at Paris, has amicably and conclusively settled our differences with that Republic, and has demanded through Talleyrand, full indemnification for

all spoliations on our commerce: besides, it is said, that an order was issued by the Directory, calling in all marine commissions, &c. which of late may have been granted against the American trade.

BALTIMORE, September 17.

The frigate Constitution, capt. Nicholson, commander, came into the capes on Wednesday last, with a French fleet of war of 20 guns and 200 men, her prize.

She had been four months on the coast, and had boarded a number of Americans, some of which she suffered to pass; one of them a brig belonging to Philadelphia, which was afterwards captured by a French privateer brig, close in with the capes, and sent for St. Domingo, where she arrived a few days before capt. Reed failed. She made no resistance.

The frigate was watering & would proceed to sea again in a few days.

ALEXANDRIA, September 6.

It is with the most extreme pleasure, that we are enabled to state, that several letters received from France, in Alexandria and Georgetown, confirm the intelligence stated in our paper of yesterday, that Mr. Gerry has embarked for the United States in company with a French gentleman, who is vested with full powers to negotiate for an accommodation of the differences between this country and the Republic of France.

Lexington, October 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rockbridge, Virginia.

“The attention of the public here is principally turned to politics. The people on this side of the Blue ridge, are generally, strongly in favor of the insinuations of our government, and determined to oppose the French and French partisans to the utmost. Most of the counties on the other side of the mountain are of the same mind; but some are dissatisfied.

“A letter from Onondago, in South Carolina, informs us, that they are very unanimous in that part, and are determined to maintain their liberty and independence at the risk of their lives and fortunes. We learn the same from North Carolina. To the north we understand there is nothing going on but military operations; and that was more than open to the south in favor of the French. I am sorry to hear of the discontent which prevail in your state; but hope when the people are rightly informed they will be moderate. In a republican government a majority must rule; and he is no republican who will not submit to the determination of a majority. If any unconstitutional measures have been adopted, let us not be brought in a conflict. Let us adopt the same every good man will applaud it. But for a few men to determine a measure unconstitutional, and rise in arms against the government, is the ready way to bring into contempt that very constitution and form of government for which they contend. Unanimity amongst ourselves is now the only thing which can insure our safety. If the French can get us divided, as they have often done, when they have conquered, we will fall an easy prey to them; but if we are united they will let us alone. The French partisans among us are viewed here as the authors of the evils with which we are at present threatened; and if they should attempt any act of hostility against the constituted authorities, will be treated as they deserve. We have a Federal Pole hoisted in Brownsville, seventy feet high, with the colours of the United States flying at the top, and inscribed “INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH.” Those who are not otherwise exempt by law from military service, are here, in consequence of forming themselves into a company, that in case of an invasion, or a rebellion against the lawful authority, they may be ready to take the field. I am, &c.”

YELLOW-FEVER.

The deaths in Philadelphia from the 15th to the 18th September, amount to 444—11 of whom were children—New cases during that time 661.

Deaths in New-York from the 11th to the 16th September, 217.

In the year 1793, the deaths in Philadelphia from the 8th August to the 18th September, inclusive, were 911.—The present year, during that time, 693. Difference of mortality in the two years, 218.

From the Eastern paper it appears, that the fever which is present is making its ravages in Philadelphia, now in different degrees at Portland, (Maine)—(Fortmouth, (N. Hamp.)—Boston, (Mass.)—Newport, (Rho. Isl.)—New-London, (Conn.)—New-York—New-Rochelle, (N. Y.)—And Wilmington, (Del.)

New York, September 15, 1798.

The friends of Civil Liberty in general, and the readers of the Argus and the Register in particular, will mix their sorrows with ours, when we inform them, that the spirit of THOMAS GREENLEAF, Editor and Publisher of this paper has reached “That unfavourable country, from whose bourne

“No traveller returns.”

He died yesterday afternoon, a victim to the pestilence which is depopulating our city.

For more advertisement see Gazette
Extraordinary.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

THE fun was just retir'd, the dew's of eve
Their glow-worm lullie scatter'd o'er the vale
The lonely nightingale began to grieve,
Telling, with many a pause her tender tale.
No clamor loud disturb'd the pensive hour,
And a young moon yet fearful of the night,
Rear'd her pale crescent o'er the burnish'd tow'r,
That caught the parting orb's still lingering light.

Twas then where peasant footsteps mark the way
A wounded soldier feebly mov'd along,
Nor sought to hear her at his footstep's way,
Nor the melodious bird's expirative song.

On crutches borne, his mangled limbs he drew,
Unhappily remnant of the battle's rage:
While pity in his youthful form might view,
A helpless stranger of an age.

There as with frigate contortions, lab'ring flow,
He gain'd the summit of his native hill,
And faw the well-known prospect spread below,
The farm, the cot, the hamlet and the mill.

In spite of fortune, one struggling sigh,
Shook the firm texture of his tortur'd heart:
And from his hollow and desol'd eye
One trembling tear stood ready to depart.

How chang'd, he cry'd, is this fair scene to me,
Since last across the narrow path I went,
The foaming lark felt not superior glee,
Nor any human breath more true content.

When the fresh hay was o'er the meadow throng,
Amidst the busy throng I still appear'd;
My growth too at harvest time was strong,
While Lucy's carol ev'ry labor cheer'd.

The burning rays I scarcely seem'd to feel,
If the dear maiden near me chang'd to rove;
Or if the deign'd to share my frugal meal,
It was a rich repast—a feast of love.

And when at ev'ning, with a rustic's pride,
I dar'd the sturdiest wretches on the green,
What joy was such to hear her at my side,
Exult my vigor and my manly mien.

Ah! no more the brightly lark's lark run,
To bid me welcome from the sultry plain;
But her avowed eye my fight shall shun,
And all our cheris'd fondness hopes be vain.

Alas! my parents, must you too endure,
That I should ever gloom your honest mirth,
Exit upon the pittance you procure,
And make ye curse the hour that gave me birth?

O! hapless day, when at a neighbor's wake,
The gaily frequent caught my woe's ring eyes,
And as his tongue of war and honor spake,
I felt a wish to conquer or to die.

Then, while he bound the ribbands on my brow,
He talk'd of captain kind, and gen'ral's good,
Said a whole nation would my fame avow,
And bounty call'd the purchase of my blood.

Yet I refus'd the bounty—I didnaid
To sell my service in a righteous cause—
And such to my duties was then explain'd,
The cause of monarchy, justice and the laws.

The rattling drums beat loud, the fife began,
My native country round me ask'd my aid;
Thro' every vein my thrilling ardor ran,
I left my humble cot—my village maid.

O hapless day! torn from my Lucy's charms,
I thence was hurri'd to a scene of strife,
To painful marches and the din of arms,
The wreck of reason and the waste of life.

In leafless fields now wither'd crowds confus'd,
Now led with hags to slaughter in the field,
Now backward driv'n, like leaves before the wind,
Too weak to stand, and yet afraid to yield.

Till oft' repeated victories inspir'd
With tenfold fury the indignant foe:
Who ruthless still advanc'd as we retir'd,
And laid our best and proudest honors low.

Thro' frozen deserts then compell'd to fly,
O'er boundless deserts our weary feet we stray;
Thousands of wounds and sickness left to die,
While how'ring ravens mark'd our trail for prey.

Unequal contest—at fair freedom's call
The lowly hind glows with celestial fire—
She rules, directs, pervades, and conquers all
And armies at her glad glance expire.

Then he this warfare of the world accus'd—
"I for no weep nor on the fisher's bier,
But grey hair'd age (for nature is revers'd)
Drops o'er his children's grave an icy tear."

Thus having spoke—by varying passions told,
He reach'd the threshold of his parent's shed.
Who knew not of his death, yet mourn'd their loss,
Amidst the number of the *an-nu-er's* dead.

Soon as they heard his well remember'd voice,
A ray of hope shad'd habitual care:
"Our Henry lives, we may again rejoice!"
And Lucy sweetly blush'd, for he was there.

But when he enter'd in such horrid guise,
His mother look'd on and dropp'd her blood upon the floor;
His father look'd on and heav'd with streaming eyes,
And Lucy sunk—alas! to rise no more.

O may this tale, which agony must close,
Give deep contrition to the self call'd great;
And show the poor how hard the lot of those,
Who shed their blood for millions to be great.

What's the perspective that our nature gives?
A dreary wild of woe and death;
While envy stalks in pride, poor merit pines,
And trembling doubt appears in every breath.

ANECDOTE.

A mechanic, who kept a number of apprentices, whose wife was not possessed of the beauty of Helen, was very strict in meal time devotion; it

happened one day, at dinner time, that the husband was absent; the lady, looking round, and seeing no one at table to say grace, she thus addressed herself to the eldest apprentice:—"John, since your mother is absent, I believe you must supply his place."—"I thank you madam, says John, I had rather sleep with the boys."

The following is inserted by request, in answer to Mr. Robert Watkins's publication in our paper of the 6th and 13th of June last.

MR. PRETIES, I request you will insert in your paper the following statement and affidavit, which have been transmitted to Mr. Davis, for publication.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

May 1, 1798.

Petersburg, April 28, 1798.

MR. DAVIS, I OBSERVE that Robert Watkins hath thought proper to publish in your Gazette of the 24th inst. a vindication of his conduct relative to his purchase of Capt. Gill's military lands, with a full knowledge of my having previously bought them. The following few observations, and the subjoining affidavit of a disinterested and respectable witness, will enable the public to judge whether I was not warranted by every principle of prudence with respect to myself, and of propriety towards others, to publish the caution, of which he pretends to complain.

That E. Gill conveyed to me his right to the military land in question, the deed itself will clearly prove; that it was in truth for the purposes therein specified is not denied, but the nature of the business will shew, that this circumstance did not authorize the interference of Watkins. Gill himself had not a completely legal title to the land—he had not a patent for it—it had only been surveyed, but the surveys had not even been taken out of the surveyor general's office.—He had himself therefore, but an imperfect title—and all he could convey to me was this inchoate and incomplete title, with full power and authority to have it completed by obtaining a patent.—This conveyance did Gill make me, and this authority he did delegate to me in the most ample and unequivocal manner, declaring in the said deed, that "it was delegated without any power of revocation." That Watkins had a full knowledge of this conveyance, and irrevocable of this conveyance, is undeniable—he seems to admit it in his advertisement. Could he then be authorized by Gill, or any other person but myself, to interfere in this business or to take out the surveys, after I had refused to employ him as my agent therein? He never informed me before he went to Kentucky, that he had made or was about to make an agreement with Gill, about the said land—I could not even suspect such a thing if Watkins under his agreement with Gill, had taken out the surveys out of the surveyors office, and procured a patent, before I procured one, my title would most certainly have been defeated, my authority negatory, and my claims entirely lost. As I had but an equitable title, if Watkins obtained a legal title before I did, I could never recover against him, except in a court of equity, where I must prove that he had procured notice of my claim, and even there I was advised, that I could not succeed against an innocent purchaser without notice of my right. When I received notice from Watkins, that he had taken out the surveys for 3000 acres of the land, alleging himself to be owner or partner thereof, had I not reasons to apprehend, that my title would be defeated? I did not know Watkins's motives or intentions. If he obtained a patent, and sold the land to an innocent purchaser, unacquainted with my claim, I could never recover it in law or equity. I therefore apprized the public of my title, merely to secure myself against injury, but by no means to injure the reputation of Watkins or of any other person. If he had candidly and openly informed me that he had bought Capt. Gill's interest in the land, subject to my claim, I should have been perfectly satisfied, but as I was not apprized of this, I ask every man of candor and common sense, whether it was not natural and reasonable for me to apprehend that the intrusions of Watkins might eventually deprive me of the means (vested in me by the said deed) of doing myself justice.

He says that he repeatedly offered

to discharge my incumbrance against the said land. He carefully omits to say, when he made these offers; I most solemnly declare that he never made any explicit offers to discharge my claim till since the publication of my "Caution" to the public—before that he only offered in vague and indirect terms to buy my claim, but he carefully concealed from me, that he had made or was about to make an agreement with Gill, for the land, at that he then had the surveys in his possession. I deny that I ever requested him to ride from Richmond to Petersburg for papers relative to the land.—After his first applications, I only told him, that he might call again, if he chose; but nothing was positively determined upon.

My letter of the 31st of August, which he calls to his aid, will clearly prove, that I acted with candor and propriety towards Capt. Gill, and is, together with a copy of the deed from him to me, herewith sent, in order to be deposited in your office, for the inspection of those who may wish to peruse them.

As to what E. Gill has thought proper to announce to the public on this subject, I will only say, that it is in correct in point of fact, as it is inadequate in point of expression.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Having been for some years past employed in Mr. Wm. Douglas's business, I am well acquainted with the transaction between him and Capt. Erasmus Gill, respecting the military land of the latter, and at his request do give the following candid, impartial and true statement of facts, relating to it, according to the best of my knowledge and memory. That he said Mr. D. at all times professed, and I am convinced his only object in taking the deed for that land was to secure himself as therein specified, without a view to speculation—to that purpose he wrote Capt. G. the 31st of August last, but to which, within my knowledge, he had no reply, nor heard any thing concerning it until the beginning of this month. That sometime in August or September last, Mr. Robert Watkins made application or spoke to Mr. D. more than once to undertake the agency respecting the securing of and completing the title to the land—the express words used at the time, I do not recollect, except (& what even Mr. W. acknowledged in my presence, again the 14th inst.) "that as he was going to Kentucky, and had been informed of Mr. D's, having a claim to some lands in the Western territory, he would, if Mr. D. did choose it, undertake to look after and do the necessary concerning it, saying you had better give me a good price to do your business; and on Mr. D's enquiring what he asked for his double, he replied, his price was \$2000, viz. 400 dollars to be paid him then in hand, in consideration of the trouble he should be at for enquiring and looking after the land, and 10 dollars at his return, if he should bring all the necessary vouchers or papers to complete the title thereto." I also believe, that at the same time Mr. D. did shew Mr. W. Capt. G's deed to him; however, am sure that he shewed him a copy of the entry made on Col. Anderson's, the surveyor general of that country, books concerning the location of the land, and soon after this conversation Mr. W. wrote him on the subject.

Since Mr. W's return from the western country, I have seen Mr. W. different times at Mr. D's, and have heard Mr. D. mention, that Mr. W. had called on him indirectly to buy up his claim against Capt. G's land, at which he seemed pleased. About the 1st inst. I understood that Mr. W. had bought the land from Capt. G. at which Mr. D. seemed surprised, as he had not the least information from either of the parties respecting it. Soon after Mr. D. received a letter from Kentucky, with an extract of a letter from Col. Anderson, mentioning that Mr. W. had taken out of his office the surveys for 3000 acres of the said land, saying he was either owner or part owner thereof; this alarmed Mr. D. who called immediately on Capt. G. to know, if he had made any bargain with Mr. W. about the land, if Mr. W. had taken out the surveys, and if he had indicated them to him; on which, as Mr. D. informed me, Capt. G. told him he had. Mr. D. fearing his interest might be materially affected by these transactions, of which he had been kept ignorant, and more especially, as Mr. W. had possessed him-

self of the surveys without his knowledge or authority, (which by the deed was invested in him alone) and had got Capt. G's indorsement thereon, he had the caution of the 3d inst. inserted in the papers. A few days after its appearing Mr. W. called on Mr. D. to settle the affair, when Mr. D. upbraided him with taking out the warrants without his authority, and concealing from him his intention of paying the land or of his having the surveys, and told him, that if he had come forward openly, he might have had a relinquishment of his claims at all times with Capt. G's approbation, and on being properly secured agreeable to the intents and purposes of the deed. Mr. W. replied, that he considered himself under no obligation to make Mr. D. acquainted with these things, that he had authority sufficient satisfaction for him, that the deed was merely a trust and the equitable right to the land remained with Capt. G. and that he had agreed with Capt. G. to pay off the claim, which Mr. D. had, which he was acquainted with, before he went to the western country; he further said, that he had called more than once on Mr. D. to take up his claim against Capt. G. but not to buy it up. Mr. W. then made proposals of payment at some period to Mr. D. of his claims against Capt. G. on his conveying to him his right to the land, on which Mr. D. said he could not or would not do any thing without Capt. G's assent in writing, observing at the same time that a report was spread, that Mr. W. had made him a tender of money for his claim against Capt. G. which Mr. W. knew himself not to be the case, and then Mr. D. desired me to be a witness, that he now called upon Mr. W. if he would pay him the full amount of his claims against Capt. G. conformable to the tenor of the deed he would reconvey to Capt. G. the title to the military land, which being agreed to by Mr. W. and Capt. G's assent in writing obtained, Mr. W. on the 14th inst. settled Mr. D's claim against Capt. G. and Mr. D. gave a release to Capt. G. of his right to the land—and in consequence of this settlement Mr. D. had the caution of the 3d inst. discontinued.

U. MARCK.

April 28th, 1798.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Mason county, appointing commissioners to establish the special call and boundaries of an entry of 33,750 acres of land, made in the name of Anthony Thornton, lying in Mason county, and beginning on the lower Buffalo road, which leads from the lower Blue Licks towards the north fork of Licking, about a mile north of where said road crosses Johnson's fork, running thence two miles west and four miles east, then extending from each end of the line six miles a north course for quantity—I shall on Saturday the 1st day of October, attend with the commissioners to take the depositions of certain persons, in order to establish said call and boundaries. The commissioners, witnesses, &c. will meet at ten o'clock in the morning at John Taylor's, who lives at the Lower Blue Lick, and thence proceed to the calls of the entry.

ANTH. THORNTON, jun.

September 22d, 1798.

The subscriber wishes to hire (do you hear)

NEGRO MEN,
EIGHT OR TEN,
To work at Man's Lick the ensuing year.

JOHN SPEED.

September 20, 1798.

6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tates creek road, on the night of the 15th inst. a negro man, named Dick, about 30 years old, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, with an impediment in his speech, has a scar on his knee or thigh, caused by a burn or cut; took with him different kinds of clothing; he possibly has got a pass to carry him through the wilderness, he is very active and sensible; all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or protecting him, or any boat passing from this state from carrying him off. Any person taking up said negro and delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him in any jail, so that he may get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN CLARK.

September 19th, 1798.

C. FREEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Late of the Indian lands, from the
North-Western Territory of the United
States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.
He, that he has been regularly
bred to the art of Physic and Surgery,
studied three and an half years
with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an
eminent practitioner, and late president
of the medical society of the
state of New-Jersey; attended doctor
William Shippen's lectures on anatomy,
surgery and midwifery, in the
city of Philadelphia—received a license
to practice as a physician and
surgeon throughout the state of New-
Jersey, 13th of August, 1785, from the
honorable David Brearly and Isaac
Smith, two of the justices of the
supreme court of the state of New-Jer-
sey, agreeable to an act passed 25th
November, 1783, by the council and
general assembly of that state, for regu-
lating the practice of physic and
surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled
through twenty-two different tribes
of Indians, among whom he has re-
sided nearly four years, and made it
his constant study to investigate and
find out the virtues of all kinds of
herbs, roots, plants and simples, used
by them in the curing of diseases;
by which means he has made a num-
ber of valuable discoveries in the
healing art, and now, (with the
blessing of God) cures and gives re-
lief in most diseases incident to the
human body—viz. Fevers, inflamma-
tions, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes,
fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches,
fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds,
coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of
blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion,
night sweats, inward debilities,
low spirits, vapours in men, histerics
in women, difficulty of making water,
bloody urine, coliciveness and rheumat-
ism, effectually destroys worms,
cures fixt and wandering pains arising
in different parts of the body, the ef-
fects of the improper use of mercury,
green wounds, old sores, ulcers,
burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in
children, piles and fistulas, the whites
in women, and all femal weaknesses
in both sexes; the bite of the viper,
rattle snake, and all venomous bites
effectually cured.

The many cures performed within
four years past, which will fully ap-
pear to (to any gentleman who will
please to call upon him, being too
lengthy for this paper) by papers and
vouchers of cures performed, now in
his hands, properly attested, and
whose authenticity cannot be denied,
flatters himself is sufficient to con-
vince the public that he has been
successful in curing diseases, and that
this is not intended as an imposition
upon mankind.

I WILL SELL OR RENT
The house lately occupied by Mr.
David Humphreys in this place.
K. M'COY.
Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

FOR SALE,
Forty thousand acres of
LAND,
ON LICKING.

3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the wa-
ters of Bear Grass.
1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,
Tennessee.
4200 acres adjoining the pre-emption.
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.
2,500 on the Ohio, Macon county.
2000 do do.
4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.
2,333 1/3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.
7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.
4300 acres in Macon county, on the Ohio.
4500 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.
720 acres on Goose's creek, Nelson county.
1000 do near the Kentucky river, Woodford
county.

The greater part of the above lands I will
sell very low for the next crop of tobacco,
wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.
SAMUEL P. DUVALL.
April 18, 1798.

Notice,
THAT application will be made to
the county court of Bourbon county,
at their November session, for leave to
establish a town on my land lying on
Indian creek; a branch of Stoner, at
the place now called Middletown.
James Swinney.
August 16, 1798.

FOR SALE.
FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of
LAND, lying on the Main branch of Lick-
ing, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—
the title indisputable. For terms apply to the
subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.
ROBERT BRADLEY.

Dr. ESSEX,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN
MID WIFE,
A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of Lon-
don, announces to his friends and the pub-
lic, his intention of practising in the several de-
partments of his profession.
Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly
occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of
Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the
public in general, that he continues to
carry on the manufactory of tobacco, in all its
various branches, equal to any in this state,
nearly opposite Lawrence Hughes's, on Main
street, where he intends to have a quantity
ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those
gentlemen who please to favor him with their
custom may be supplied on the shortest notice.
A considerable credit will be given, when pur-
chased wholesale, by giving bond with approved
security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Franklin county, on the wa-
ters of Hammond creek, a bay year-
ling horse colt, about twelve and a
half hands high, with his near hind
foot white, no brand, nor any parti-
cular mark by which I can describe
him more than above mentioned, ap-
praised to 6l.

PHILIP WHITE.
July 17th, 1798.

FOR SALE,
ALL the lands belonging to John
A Cockey Owings, in this state.—
Also his share in the Iron Works—for
terms apply to
B. VANPRADELLES, attor.
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

I have for Sale
A PLANTATION on South Lick-
ing one mile above Cynthiana,
equal to any in this state, for beauty,
soil, water and situation: There is
comfortable buildings for a family, on
the place. One third money, and two
thirds in negroes, will be taken, if it
will accommodate the purchasers.
The quantity is two hundred acres.
Also another plantation near Frank-
fort, equal in soil, situation and im-
provements—for which I will take mi-
litary lands, on or below Big Barren
river. The titles to those two plan-
tations are indisputable.

I will also exchange 300 acres near
lower M'afce's, for similar military
lands.

I have just received a handsome as-
sortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Including GROCERIES, which I will
sell low, in Paris, where information
may be had of the subscriber, with re-
spect to the aforesaid lands and plan-
tations.
John Edwards.

TAKEN up by James Smith and
Hugh Gatewood, living on the
Ohio, Franklin county, two miles a-
bove the mouth of Kentucky, two
young Mares, each three years old—
one a black, about four feet nine inches
high, branded on the near shoulder
S Co. and on the buttock S. has some
white on the right hind foot; pulled
and appraised to 15l. The other an
iron grey, about four feet ten inches
high, branded on the near and off but-
tock S, the near hind foot white; ap-
praised to 15l.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Scott county
on Eagle creek, two bay Fillies, one of them 2
or 3 years old, has a small white spot on the off
bustock the other, a yearling, has a few white
hairs on her forehead, no brand on either; the
oldest appraised to 5l. the other to 2l.
THOMAS MOODY.
August 25, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the
waters of the Bruffy fork of Hink-
ston, Bourbon county, a 3 year old
mare, about thirteen hands high, a
kind of strawberry roan, all its feet
white, white face, no brand perceiv-
able, appraised to 6l. to
SAMUEL CRAWFORD.
June 15th, 1798.

CASTINGS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell a
quantity of CASTINGS, at the most re-
duced prices by the ton. TOBACCO will be
taken in payment. Those who wish to pur-
chase, or exchange for the aforesaid article,
had best apply soon, as he intends leaving this
country for a short time.
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.
THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS lately opened in the town of Harrods-
burgh, in the house lately occupied by
Palmer and miles, a house of

ENTERTAINMENT.
and is well provided with beds and bedding,
and with every other article necessary to ren-
der the accommodation of travellers comforta-
ble. He hopes by his attention to his guests, he
will obtain a share of the public patronage.
RICHARD DAVENPORT.
Harrodsburgh, Oct. 1, 1798.

Ready Money
GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,
Delivered at my Mill, three miles be-
low Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.
September 29th, 1798.

Will be exposed to Public Sale.
AT Bourbon court-house, on the
22d day of October next, and to
continue by adjournment, until the
whole is sold, the following tracts of
land, or so much of each tract as will
satisfy the tax and interest due thereon,
to the commonwealth of Kentuck-
y.

Stephen Jett, 120, Fork Hinkston.
John Willson, 8000, waters Licking.
James Newel, 400 Stoners fork do.
William Turnbull, 2000, Hinkstons
fork; 6375, fourth side Main Licking.
Thomas F. Bates, 4127 1/2 waters
Licking. James Getz, 200, on
Licking. Francis E. Harris, 500,
Hinkstons fork. Henry Cox, 200, do.
1000, do. 1500, Branch Licking;
1500, do. Reuben Searcy, 2540, fupd.
Harrod's lick; 2150, 3ycamore forest.
John O'Conner, 1000, Buckhorn
creek. Saml. Ford, 12000, Main fourth
fork Licking. Christopher Ford,
1000, do. Obadiah Clarke, 4000, do.
John Booker, 4000, do. James Jink-
ins, 8000, do. Lewis Ford, 11000, do.
James Traube, 1700, Indian creek;
143, Hinkston; 182, waters Licking;
323, Stoner; 600, do. William Shep-
herd, 729, Hinkston. James Cleve-
land's heirs, 1000, Green creek. John
M'Call, 1000, waters Licking. Mi-
chael Yates, 250, Middle fork do.
John C. Owings, 650, Hinkston; 60,
do. 1000, do. 140, do. 800, Johnstons
fork; 250, North Elkhorn; 1000,
Hinkston. John Netherland, 1333 1/3
fourth fork Licking. Edwd. Walton,
1000, Bruff fork waters. Thomas
Walton, 2000, F. fame. Philip Pen-
dleton, 1000, waters Licking. Johnna
Gell, 1000 Hinkston; 600, Licking.
Ambrose Rucker, 2350, Somerfelt,
Taylors fork Kentucky. Refson Vir-
gin, 1000, Hinkstons fork Licking.
Thomas M. Fleming, 2500, on Sandy.
William R. Fleming, 2500, M. run.
John Tyler, 1200, Lick waters; 1200,
Licking. Philip Krefz, 400, fourth
fork Licking. George Payne, 888,
Licking. Edward Watkins, 600, fo.
fork Licking. John Carrigatt, 750,
near Harrod's lick. Saml. Todd, 400,
Stoners fork Licking. Dickson Mar-
shal, 1000, waters Sandy. John May's
devises and Joseph Jones's allignees,
2000, Grassly creek. John Archer,
42650. Thomas Chinn, 1900, Stoner.
Albert Russel, 1800, Licking. Tho-
mas Elliott, 2000, fourth fork Licking.
The heirs of John Smith dec. 500.
Thomas Jones, 150, Stoner. John
Moylan, 10000, waters Big Sandy.
Robt. Morris, 2000, Hinkston fork
Licking; 2000, do. 3650, do. Saml.
Haws's heirs, 2847 1/3, Hinkston;
480, do.

A list of land returned by the sheriffs of
different counties, as lying in Bour-
bon county.

John Curd, 1000, Indian creek.
James Garnett, 900, waters of Lick-
ing. William M'Kee, 400. James
Cobb, 1000, Licking. Daniel M.
Boone, 1000. William Lindley, 500,
Licking. John Price, 300, do. Owen
Todd, 400. Thomas Buell, 1259,
Licking. Joseph Field, 300, Strodes
creek. William Moreman, 147, Pre-
turyun. Lamach Davis, 110, Houlton.
William Jones 740, Townsend. James

Lanier, 24, Houlton. Thomas Carn-
ett, 300, B. fork. Adam Goodlett,
2000. John M'Circle, 1000. Saml.
Worle, 175, Stoner. Robert Wilson,
200 Townsend. William Buell, 709,
Flat run. John Daly, 15, Hinkston.
Alexander Hinds, 100, do. Saml.
Hinds 100, Stoner. John Hinds, 303,
do. John Hunt, 300, Flat run. Wil-
liam Kennedy, 80, Beaver creek.
John Johnston, 80, Stoner. John
Menniers, 100, Hinkston. William
Ramsey, 248, Somerfelt. David Scott,
100, Indian creek. Stephen Sunall,
100, Flat run. Thomas Whiteaker,
1000, Townsend; 500, Hinkston.
John Peoples, 90, Robert Houlton.
4000, waters Licking. James Byers,
5513 1/4 Troutmans creek. John Clay-
ton, 434, Hinkston. William Meri-
weather, 9430; 9187 1/2; 4396 1/2.
John Handley, 1000, Slate creek;
James Garnett, 700, Licking. Nath-
aniel Henderson, 800, Hinkston. Tho-
mas Reed, 2000, Licking. Jesse An-
derson, 835. Chapman Austin, 1100,
waters Hinkston. Daniel Henry,
15000, Licking. Ambrose Barber,
3000. Martin Pickett, 3750. Abra-
ham Shepherd, 1000; 1000; 531;
1000; 1000. Willoughby Tibbs,
1000, Licking; 500, do. John Dor-
ham, 170, do. John Davis, 719, Lick-
ing. John Gibbon, 8618, Slate; 605;
do. 777, do. Thomas Marshall fen,
7500, Hinkston. Robert Buckner,
6500.

The proprietors, or their agents, of
any of the aforesaid tracts of land, hav-
ing any lawful credits for the pay-
ment of the tax and interest of any of
the lands aforesaid, are requested to
forward them to the subscriber, be-
fore the day of sale, that they may
have credit for the same.

W. Morrow,
for John M'Kinney, late Shif.
September 18th, 1798.
* * The sale to commence at 12
o'clock.

Last Notice.
LITTLE, or no attention, having
been paid to the advertisement on
the dissolution of the partnership of
SAMUEL PRICE & Co.
they give this further notice to all
who have open accounts standing in
their books, that they now keep a
clerk on high wages, for the expres-
purpose of adjusting the same; and
that if those who are indebted to them
do not come forward immediately and
make payment, or give bonds or notes
for their balances, they may be affur-
ed that their accounts will be placed
in the hands of proper officers to en-
force the collection of the same.
Lexington, Sept. 12, 1798

Notice,
Is hereby given, that I shall
apply to the court of Franklin county,
in November next, for an order to es-
tablish a town agreeably to law, on
my lands, on the Kentucky river, near
the mouth of Cedar creek, on the up-
per side, in said county
Johna Spiers.

July 18, 1798.

NOTICE,
THAT I will attend with the com-
missioners appointed by the county
court of Nelson on the twentieth
day of October next, if fair, if not the
next fair day, at my house and pro-
ceed from thence to take the deposi-
tions of sundry witnesses concerning
an entry of 250 acres of land, where-
on I now live, made in the name of
Morris Brady, and do such other
things as may be necessary and agree-
able to law.
JAMES HACKLEY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the pub-
lic, that he has commenced

The Weaving Business
IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, VIZ.
DIAPER, DOUBLE COVERLET WEAV-
ING, WOOLEN, JEANS & NANKINS
Those who employ him in the above business,
may depend on having their work done in the
best manner and on reasonable terms at Can-
ville. John Cowan three miles from the town of Dan-
ville.

ADAM MEGUIRE, At
Harriet's Station
September 23d, 1798.
N. B. Any person or persons wishing to learn
the above business will please to apply to the sub-
scriber. A. M.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely sorrel mare 12 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798. tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

HAVE just imported, and now open for sale, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Well calculated to all seasons; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N. B. the subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted bar iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and falt.

WILLIAM ROSS,
BOOT AND SHOE
MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches. He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,
A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;
Also a quantity of
BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,
Which will be sold on low terms—Apply to
Lexington, May 26, 1798. A. HOLMES. tf

THE partnership of ROBERT BARR, & Co. is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will see the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

tf. ROBERT BARR.
Lexington, March 15, 1798.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.
A Short and Easy Method with the
DEISTS.

ALSO,
The Truth of Christianity
DEMONSTRATED.
Both these performances are now comprized in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Leslie; have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

At the field office may likewise be had, Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Coopers run, Bourbon county, a sorrel horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on near shoulder and buttock 1E, appraised to 151

JOHN EDWARDS.

Just published by John Bradford, and for sale at his office, Lexington, and at the office of John Bradford & Son, Frankfort,
Price 18d.

EXTRACTS from the REVENUE LAWS of the UNITED STATES.
Comprehending such parts of the excise laws, laws laying duties on licenses for selling wines &c.—on riding carriages,—on property sold at auction—and on stamps, as appears best calculated for the information of such as have not an opportunity of perusing the laws of the general government.

Also, (Price 41)

A few COPIES OF THE

STAMP DUTIES.

Printed on thick paper, and calculated to be fitted into a pocket book.

FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON, AND left at this office, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK: by the papers it contains, it appears to belong to Samuel Whitlock—the owner may get it by applying to the printer, and paying for this advertisement.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work

are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brats, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

THOMAS REID.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Felling and Dying business, will be carried on in the neatest and best manner, at major John Morrison's Felling mill five & a half miles from Lexington, on the Tates creek road; cloth will be received at Mr. George Anderson's store in Lexington, near the market house, on the first day of every Fayette court, from and after October court, and returned the following, if there is a supply of water. Every endeavor will be used to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom. A journeyman Fuller wanted at said mill.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Fuller.
September 18, 1798. 7w

THE Managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery have appointed James Bliff, esq. attorney at law, to settle the lottery business in any office. Those indebted will please to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced without discrimination.

TH. BODLEY. tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens & China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.
Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF
MADRIRA,
SHERRY,
LISBON, & WINES.
PORT,

ALSO,
SPIRITS AND BRANDY.
Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

NOTICE,
THAT application will be made to the county court of Washington county, at their February court next ensuing, for leave to establish a town on my land, lying on the Beech fork of Salt river at the mouth of Cartwrights creek, at the place now called Parker's Tavern.

RICHARD PARKER.
September 14th, 1798. 41stod

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 14th of August last, a stout well made negro man, named Harry, about twenty four years of age, at least six feet high, a remarkable black fellow, when spoken to he expresses himself badly, I expect he will endeavour to pass for a free man. I will give fifteen dollars to any person that may put him in jail, so that I get him again, or twenty dollars if delivered to me living in Jefferson, two miles from the Spring Station.

EDWARD LIGHTFOOT.
September 24th, 1798. 43w

NOTICE.

MR. John Kercheval, or myself will attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county, under an act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes," on Monday 29th October next, at an improvement made by William Bartlett, on the north fork of Licking, about three or four miles from Washington, then and there to perpetuate testimony of certain witnesses tending to establish said improvement and do such other things as the law may direct.

JOHN OVERTON.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Franklin Court of Quarter Sessions.
May Term, 1798.

Toliver Craig, complainant,
AGAINST
Joseph Fenwick, William Fenwick, Desides, Benj. S. Cox, & James Wyman, IN CHANCERY.
The defendant, Joseph Fenwick, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the fore house door in Frankfort, on some Sunday immediately after divine service; and a copy set up at the door of the court house.

(A copy.) Telle,
FLEMING TRIGG, D. C.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.

John Ellis and William Ellis, Complainants.
Executors of William Ellis, deceased,
AGAINST
John Cobb, Ebenezer Smith, Platt, Thomas Jones, and Humphrey Tompkins and Thomas Carr, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendant John Cobb, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is no inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the amended bill of the said complainants; that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this County.

A Copy. Telle
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND, and of incontestible TITLE.

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, 260 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundary of said addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.

46 town lots, and out lots, being part of 36 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY, 200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as lieutenant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIA, In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court of St. Clair, commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 950 in 8 grants of 120 acres — 350 in 2 grants of 250 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, opposite the village of the same name.

364 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskia.

3600 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskia, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid 10 grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskia, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to
P. D. ROBERT.
Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798. tf

JOHN JORDAN JUN.
HAS just arrived from Philadelphia with a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE;
Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale, on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE
A Petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the division of Warren county.

August 23, 1798.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking assignments on either of two notes given by me to William Hansford, one for ten dollars, the other for a second rate cow; they were payable, in July last, as I am determined not to pay them until I get a title to land for which they were given to secure payment.

BENJAMIN ALDERSON.
September 27th 1798. 3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the head of Salt river, Mercer county, a sorrel stud colt, 2 years old, about twelve hands high, blaze face two white feet, long tail, appraised to 21.10.

ROBERT CALDWELL.
May 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queens Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, Science, Music, Copperplate Copies, &c. &c.
A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Soft Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next. A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by
WILL LEAVY.
Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

Just Imported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods, Hardware & cutlery, Saddlery, hoes, scythes and scies, Crockery and glass wares, Japanned do. A general assortment of tin do. Pewter basins, dishes and plates. Superior post and common paper, School bibles and testaments, Spelling books, Dilworth's assistant, Mair's book-keeping, Blank books, Cherry bounce, Porters, Whiskies, Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate, Pepper.

Loaf, white & brown Sugar, Allspice, cinnamon, ginger &c. Alum, copperas, arnotte, A few hundred of excellent logwood, Jesuit's bark, Glauber's salts, Copper tea kettles, Two large and one small still, Sheet iron & nail rods, Nails & flooring nails, from 3d. to 12d. Window glass, 7 by 9 8 by 10 9 by 11, 10 by 12, A variety of saddlery, Saddles, saddle bags, whips and leashes of every description. Also a few excellent double and single trigger rilleguns.

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,
NATHAN BURROWS.
Lexington, March 3, 1798.

*A generous price will be given for country furs.

Fayette County,
August Court of Quarter Sessions 1798.

Catharine Turner, and Daniel Bryant, administrators of Roger Turner, decd. complainants.

AGAINST
Joseph Williams, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next and answer the said bill of the said complainants, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

(A Copy.) Telle,
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

WILL be sold to, the highest bidder, for cash, at Clark court house, on the 4th Tuesday in October next, the following tracts of land or so much the reel, as will discharge the tax and entitle the purchaser to the same:

Joseph Curd, 50 acres, Howards Big creek. Joshua Gilt, 400, Stoner. Anthony Rucker, 679, Four mile creek. Stephen French, 1000 Stoner. Filber Benett, 400, James Crockett, 1000; same 1000. Thomas Hind, 44, Hancock. Matthew Kenny, 500, Stoner. James Logan, 521, Brutley fork, half a tract. Benager Rice, 500, Stoner. James Rankin, 400, Strodes creek. Ebenezer S. Platt, 12500, Red river. David Shelton, 2000, Stoner. John or George May, 400, Mouth of Howards or Jewitts creek. Smith Payne, 1000, Two mile creek Benjamin Whitlow, 1100, Lubburgford; same 500, Kentucky. Daniel Henry, 2, 228 2, Little Sandy. John Wiggins, 1000, Howards creek, Thomas Holts, 2000; same 1000.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock A. M. and continue by adjournment from day to day until all is sold, or the tax due thereon discharged.

R. HIGGINS, S. C. C.
September 18th, 1798. 3t

BLANK DEEDS